THE COLUMBIAN,
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
issued weekly, every Friday morning, at
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance—$2.25 if not paid in advance and $2.50 if payment be delayed beyond the year.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.
All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our J b Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1878.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XII, NO. 20
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 18

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6M.	1Y
One inch	$4.00	$2.50	$3.00	$5.00	$8
Two inches	5.00	4.00	5.00	8.00	13 0
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00	18 0
Four inches	6.00	7.00	9.00	15.00	20 0
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	18.00	25 0
Half column	10.00	13.00	18.00	25.00	50 0
One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertion s without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notice s three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. K. Brickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr. H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Hefner, S. W. Mellenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—all Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—H. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—D. Lowenberg.
Clerk—W. Wirt.
Chief of Police—M. C. Woodward.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President; H. H. Grotz, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. F. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. R. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. O. D. S. Marclay.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gurley.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev I. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion. Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Breser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST
Meets in "the little brick church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

J. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

BUSINESS CARDS.

L. E. WALLER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Increase of Pensions obtained, Collections made.
Office, Second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets

N. U. FUNK,
Attorney-at-Law,
Increase of Pensions Obtained, Collections Made.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING.

DR. I. L. RABB,
PRACTICAL DENTIST,
Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Teeth extracted without pain.
aug 24, '77-1y.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. & R. R. LITTLE, JOHN'T. R. LITTLE.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to in the Columbian Building. —☞

HERVEY E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in A. J. EVAN'S NEW BUILDING,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Member of Commercial Law and Bank Collection Association. Oct. 14, '77-tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. H. ABBOTT. W. H. RHAWN.
ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Pensions obtained. dec 21, '77-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH.
Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. Y. KESTER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
over MAIZE'S STORE, Bloomsburg, Pa.
april 19, 1878.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE CO.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The assets of these old corporations are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of Fire only.
Moderate lines on the best risks are alone accepted.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Penn'a.
The citizens of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are adjusted and paid by one of their own citizens. nov.16, '77-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$80,621,000

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without any delay in the office at Bloomsburg.
March 26,'77—y

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Lycoming of Muncy Pennsylvania.
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Schuylkill of "
Office on Market Street No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa.
oct. 26, '77-1y.

CATAWISSA.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

AUG. L. KAUB. JNO. E. FEYMIER. CHAS. E. EDWARDS.
WM. R. HAGENBUCH,
WITH
Kaub, Frymier & Edwards,
(Successors to Benedict Dorsey & Sons, 928 Market street.
Importers and dealers in
CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,
923 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Constantly on hand Original and Assorted Packages
June 29, '77-1y

Orangeville Academy.
REV. C. K. CANFIELD, A. M., Principal.
If you want to patronize a
FIRST CLASS SCHOOL,
WHERE BOARD AND TUITION ARE LOW, give us a trial.
Next term begins
MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1878
For information or catalogue apply to
THE PRINCIPAL,
July 27, '77-1y Orangeville, Pa.

The Seaside Library.
Choice books no longer for the few only. The best standard novels within the reach of every one. Books usually sold from $1 to,43 given (unchanged and unabridged) for 10 and 20 cents.

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aug 2, '77-4m

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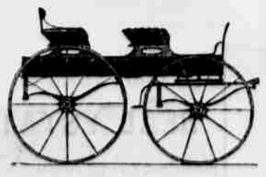
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Sleighs,
PLATFORM, WAGONS, &c.
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.
Jan. 6, 1877-1y

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

VEGETINE.
Her Own Words.
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 13, 1877.
Mr. H. R. Stevens,
Dear Sir,—Since several years I have got a sore and very painful foot. I had some physicians, but they couldn't cure me. Now I have heard of your Vegetine from a lady who was sick for a long time, and became all well from your Vegetine, and I went and bought me one bottle of Vegetine; and after I had used one bottle, the pains left me, and it began to heal, and then I bought one other bottle, and so I take it yet. I thank God for this remedy and yourself; and wishing every sufferer may pay attention to it. It is a blessing for health.
Mrs. C. KRABE, 458 West Baltimore street.

VEGETINE
Safe and Sure.
MR. H. R. STEVENS.
In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, superinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling, since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement, as being a safe, sure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use; and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.
Yours truly, W. H. CLARK,
120 Montgomery street, Allegheny, Penn.

VEGETINE
The Best Spring Medicine.
CHARLESTOWN.
H. R. Stevens.
Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic affections it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.
Yours respectfully,
Mrs. A. A. DINSMORE, 19 Russel street.

VEGETINE
What is Needed.
BOSTON, Feb. 13, 1871.
H. R. Stevens, Esq.
Dear Sir,—About one year since I found myself in a feeble condition from general debility. Vegetine was strongly recommended to me by a friend who had been much benefited by its use, and procured the article, and, after using several bottles, was restored to health, and discontinued its use. I feel quite confident that there is no medicine superior to it for those complaints for which it is especially prepared, and would cheerfully recommend it to those who feel that they need something to restore them to perfect health.
Respectfully yours, C. L. PETTENGILL,
Firm of S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No. 10 State st., Boston.

VEGETINE.
All Have Obtained Relief.
SOUTH BERWICK, Me., Jan. 17, 1872.
H. R. Stevens, Esq.
Dear Sir,—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars' worth of medicines without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the Vegetine, since which time my health has steadily improved. My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking Vegetine, and all have obtained relief.
Yours truly, THOMAS E MOORE,
Overseer of Card Room, Portsmouth Co.'s Mills.

VEGETINE
Is Prepared by
H. R. STEVENS, Boston,
Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

The Great New Medicine!

A Health-Giving Power!
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
INVIGORATES THE LIVER,
PROMOTES DICKSTION, and
STRENGTHENS THE NERVES,
Thus effectually curing disease of whatever name or nature. It is worthy of a trial. RELIEF guaranteed.

VIGORENE
Is AGREEABLE to the taste, GRATEFUL to the stomach, and acts efficiently as a CATHARTIC, ALTERATIVE and DIURETIC. Its action is not attended with any unpleasant feeling, neither is languor nor debility experienced, but on the contrary, refreshment and invigoration.
Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition, the appetite being increased at once. To those affected with an engorged condition of the liver, as Biliousness, characterized by a dusky complexion, a coated tongue, a pasty, bad taste in the mouth, a capricious appetite and sluggish action of the bowels, with a sense of fullness in the head and of mental dullness, VIGORENE proves most valuable.
Its effect upon the kidneys is no less happy, a turbid, irritating urine is quickly cleared up by it.
Inflammatory and Chronic RHEUMATISM will soon disappear by a persistent use of VIGORENE.
For the cure of Skin Diseases and Eruptions of all kinds, VIGORENE is most certain.
VIGORENE is composed of the active properties of HERBS, ROOTS, GUMS and BARKS, that Nature alone furnishes, great care being taken by us that they be gathered at the right season of the year, and that they possess their native virtues.
That VIGORENE has the power to PURIFY THE BLOOD, INVIGORATE the LIVER, and STIMULATE the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, is indisputably proven by those who have given it a trial and have been permanently cured.
We do not ask you to try a dozen bottles to experience relief, for we GUARANTEE you will feel better from the first few doses.
VIGORENE is astonishing the world with its cures, and is throwing all other TONICS, ALTERATIVES and INVIGORANTS, into the shade. Put up in large bottles, double strength. Requires small doses, and is pleasant to take.
Price, $1.00 per Bottle.
WALKER & BADGER MFG. CO., Prop's.
83 John St., New York, and Jersey City, N. J.
"THE OBJECT OF EATING," a new book every one should read, sent free upon receipt of a one cent stamp.

For Sale at N. J. Hendershott's
DRUG STORE.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Jan. 18, '78.-1y.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.
Health and Happiness are priceless. Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use
WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,
The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "S. S. Wright, Phila." If your druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 16, North st., Phila. Jan. 4, '78-1y nr

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.
G. A. HERRING
RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Rapp and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for
GREEN HIDES
of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited,
BLOOMSBURG, Oct. 7, 1876.

Select Story.

FUN IN A BARBER'S SHOP.

BY MONSIEUR X

From N. Y. Sun.

Snapping his wet towel with a flourish and a crack, the handsome barber gave vent to an oath and said, 'Of all the beastly nuisances a barber has to contend with, these infernal, six barred, new fangled standee collars are the worst.'

'Is it possible? I should say so.'

'I thought all you had to do was to lather, scrape, and talk.'

'That's where you err. We have to listen. You must sit here for an hour and keep your ears open, and you'll wonder all the barbers are not crazy. Good day, Counsellor.'

I looked up and saw a middle-aged, bald-headed, fat-waisted looking man in a greasy coat and soiled shirt.

'Is he a Counsellor?'

'Certainly.'

'Are you paid to advertise him?'

'I don't understand you.'

'Well, if I were to meet you in the cars or on the street, and salute you with 'Good day, Barber,' would you like it?'

'Of course not.'

'Do you say 'Heilo, Tailor,' or 'Good day, Editor,' or 'Take a seat, Grocer?'

'Why, no.'

'Well, I thought I'd ask because this Counsellor and Alderman and Sheriff business is rather a nuisance. Is that boy learning his trade here?'

'Oh, no. This is a first-class shop.'

'What do you mean by that?'

'First-class shops never take apprentices.

'How do barbers learn their trade?

'The young ones practice on hotel porters, country men, and rough fellows who don't care much how their hair is cut, so long as it is cut.'

'What do you pay your head man?'

'Twenty dollars a week, but he makes about $25. You see he sells oil and brushes and gets a commission. He's a very valuable man. Barbers differ you know.'

Believing that to be the fact, I thought I'd penetrate the secrets of the craft and ascertain in what respects the barbers differ. There are three first-class shops near *The Sun* office, and I have tried them all.

Day before yesterday I went down the steep steps of one and took a seat in a plush-covered chair.

My head ached, and I anticipated a gentle rubbing with pleasure.

A stalwart German seized my head in two huge hands, apparently all thumbs, and settled it firmly in the rest. Then he vigorously thrust the towel in my face with all his might and main. With a very large blade he assulted my beard, resting his big thumb and finger on my forehead, my chin, my cheek, and occasionally grasping the whole of my nose.

Being done he pounded my face with a wet towel, patted my cheek until my head was sore, and then, with a jerk, told me to sit up.

I gently remonstrated that there was no actual need for so much energy, but it made no difference. For ten minutes he pounded, banged and bruised me so that finally, in desperation, I cried out 'stop.'

As a brakeman on a coal train he would be invaluable, but as a barber he is a first-class nuisance.

On Saturday I ventured into number two, and after waiting half an hour I was shown a chair covered with plush, and facing an elegant mirror.

A Bohemian barber, whose hands were redolent of Havana cigarettes from Crosby street, smiled under his greasy moustache, and remarked that it was a fine day.

I told him what I wanted was a fine shave.

He lathered me very well and whistled 'Marta Marta' under his breath; then he began to shave.

'Does the razor suit you?'

No answer—silence—shaving.

'Your hair and beard seem strong, but thin; did you ever try Hairoline?'

No answer—silence—shaving.

'Shall I cut close?'

I would like more shaving and less conversation, if it's all the same to you. By the way, why is it that you barbers always talk so much?'

'To please the customers. I always talk one customer fast asleep. He likes it.'

'Has he been in to-day?'

'Not yet, sir.'

'Well, won't you keep the little batch you have prepared for me until he comes in? It may add zest to his nap.'

I laughed to myself, but the barber was angry.

Presently a brisk, bustling man came in.

'Good day, Alderman,' said my man.

'Ah, Adolf, how are you?'

No answer—silence—shaving.

'Why don't you answer him?' I asked.

'Answer who?'

'The Alderman. He inquired after your health.'

'Oh, he was only passing the time of day.'

'He is not an Alderman. Why do you call him so?'

'I know it. He ran for Alderman, and we always call him so. He likes it. We have to humor our customers, you know. Shall I give you a touch of bay rum?'

'Yes.'

He took down the bottle marked 'Charles C. Ogilbee' and dowsed me thoroughly with its contents. Then he began to pat my head and face. I begged him to rub me, and not to pat me. He said he would, but he didn't.

After I was well drenched with Ogilbee's bay rum and dried with Adolf's towel, I said, "Isn't that a private bottle?'

'Oh, yes but it makes no difference. We can fill it up you know.'

'Yes, I know you can; but will you?'

'Certainly. Here, John, don't forget to put some bay rum in Mr. Ogilbee's bottle.''

'At what hour do you open?'

'Seven, sharp.'

'Do you mean to tell me that people come to be shaved at that hour?'

"Yes, indeed. In summer the shop is ful at six o'clock. Those corn crackers would get shaved at five o'clock if we'd attend to 'em.'

'Are you nearly done?'

'Almost. You don't care to buy a stick of pomade, do you? We have the best I ever saw.'

'Please don't. I'm not a corn cracker.'

The door opened, and a blustering big man came in.

'How are you, Sheriff?'

'Is he the Sheriff?'

'Deputy—we call him Sheriff, and he likes it. How do you part your hair?'

In the afternoon I went to the third shop, and found myself in a noisy place where the silver bill was being discussed by a Catholic priest, a Universalist preacher, a Police sergeant, and a reporter.

The unengaged barber pointed to a chair and took my measure with his coal-black eye.

I quietly laid my head on the plush-covered rest. Here at last, thought I, is a silent barber.

'Hair cut?' asked he.

'Do men put their heads down when they have their hair cut?' asked I.

He moved away with a grieved look, and presently returned, stirring the lather in a gilt edged cup.

He lathered me very well, and I closed my eyes for a nap.

'Is *The Sun* making money this year?'

'I don't know anything about it.'

'I thought you owned it, or edited it, or something.'

'Well, it's something. Now, keep still and let me sleep.'

'I see the President doesn't like the silver bill.'—

I had nothing more to say, but allowed him to have his own sweet will. I believe he oiled my hair and parted it down the back blacked my moustache, and trimmed my eyelashes. He certainly told me all about the circulation of the *Times*, and some wonderful improvements in wetting down that has been invented by 'young Jones,' and also informed me that he was to play *Claude Melnotte* for the 'Elite of Brooklyn.' Supported by any number of volunteers from the first families.

William Wilson, an elderly gentleman, took a seat in the chair next to mine, and the black-eyed barber who had shaved me tackled him.

'Hair seems stiff and thin on top, sir.'

'Dear me, it is getting thinner?'

'Decidedly. Do you use that tonic?'

'I did for awhile, but I don't think it did any good.'

'How many bottles?'

'Only one.'

'That won't do. John, get me a large bottle of the tonic. There, sir, I'll just give you a good square rubbing and then trim off the ends. I think you'll find benefit in that.'

The old man said nothing but swallowed the tonic.

He was shaved afterward, and his bill was $2.75. Of this fifteen cents was for the shave, twenty for cutting the ends of his few bristles and the rest for the tonic.

In came an advertising agent, a large, jolly fellow, who never had a headache, and knows nothing worse than to wait half an hour for his dinner. He threw open the door with a flourish, and brought in two or three hundred gallons of cold air.

He swept his hat from his head with a majestic curve, and took up the evening paper with a rattle.

He told broad stories in a [illegible] voice, and laughed so loud that [illegible] Black Cass[illegible] al was needed.

He slapped the barber on the back and asked him how he liked it as far as he had got.

He spoke to every one in the shop, got in to an argument with a naval officer on the Polar expedition, said that Boss Tweed deserved to be hanged for going back on the boys, insisted that Pius IX, had been dead a month before the Cardinals dared allow it to be known, predicted a great snow storm for to-morrow, said that the silver bill was a boon to the workingmen and served the bloated bondholders just right, and subsided only when some boys about my size suggested that he hire a hall in which to continue his harangue.

My shaver told me he had one regular customer who is worth to the shop $500 a year in shaving, dyeing and manipulation. His hair is very thin and very gray, yet he endeavors by careful brushing to hide the bald spot, and by constant dyeing to conceal his whitening locks. Of course every one knows it—nobody is deceived. The one man who profits by the vanity of the old fellow is the barber, and for the sake of his business he endures his customer's petulance and puts up with his nonsense.

'The funniest work we do,' said he, 'is to shave the boys who come down from West Point or college. They invariably complain of their stiff beards, demand a close shave, and wind up by buying a bottle of tonic to make their whiskers grow.''

'But high collars are a nuisance, are they?'

'Oh, you remember that? Yes, indeed, they are. You see, if I put the towel down the man's neck, it hurts him. If I fix it over the collar, he fears that I'll break it. If I don't shave down to the Adam's apple, he says that I am slovenly, and if I do I'm in danger of cutting his throat. Take 'em by small and large, I'm damned if those high collars ain't worse than a woman's pagoda.'

'Women? Do you attend women?'

'Certainly, but there's no money in it. They're too infernal fussy. Last week I had a call in the hotel. I went up to No. 165. 'Come in,' and in I went. To my surprise, there sat a middle-aged woman in a white sack, a little wisp of hair down her back, and about five pounds of false hair, switches, rats and things on the table,'

She screamed loud enough for the Mayor to hear.

'Get out, man. What do you want? Who are you?'

'Im' the barber, ma'am.'

'I don't want a barber, I want a hair dresser.'

'I can dress your hair,' said I, ready to split as I looked at the little wisp that shook when she bobbed her head at me.

'I never heard of such a thing. I shall complain to Mr. Freeman.'

'And who,' said I, 'is Mr. Freeman?'

'Mr. Freeman? Mr. Freeman is my husband. We come from Yonkers, and we were married last night. So don't you make a mistake. You get out, or I'll call the police.'

'And you went?'

'At once.'

'Well, to make a long story short, I stayed in that shop nearly an hour, and must confess it is an entertaining place; a little too soapy and tonicy, perhaps, for a real sensitive nostril, but full of fun for all that.

Death of General Braddock.

A THEORY THAT HE WAS SHOT BY A VIRGINIA HUNTER TO AVENGE A BROTHER'S WRONG.

"There is a tradition still lingering in the neighborhood, that a bullet from the rifle of a Virginia Hunter, and not an Indian, laid the British leader low, in revenge for some wrong inflicted upon a brother of the reputed assassin. There is not a little romance connected with this whole story of Braddock and his defeat—the heroic exploits of the then youthful Washington, and the capture of Fort Duquesne—events which occurred a century and a quarter ago. The writer of this has rambled over these mountainous regions several times in former years, visiting all the points of interest along the old Braddock road, from Cumberland on the Potomac to the battlefield of Monongahela. It is, indeed, mostly a wild region, but an interesting one mainly because of the events which transpired along the old line—events which were the turning points in American history. That was the gateway through which passed the civilization that now rules the west and is the glory of our country. These wild adventurers had to do with the retirement of the French power in America and the establishment of the Protestant form of Christianity. The place on the right of the old National road on the western declivity of the Allegheny mountains, marked "Braddock's Grove," is undoubtedly the spot where his remains were finally interred. The late Hon. Andrew Stewart, for many years a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, once stated in the presence of the writer that his father lived near this place, and many years was superviser of the highway. On one occasion, when they were repairing the road, one Tom Fausett, an old man and a noted hunter, one of the first settlers in that region, was present. Fausett said that he and his brother Joseph were in the battle of Monongahela under Braddock, and that he had himself assisted in the burial of the British General. "Now," said the men one day, "you have always claimed that you helped to bury Braddock; show us where he lies and we will dig him up." Fausett took some observation and bearings, and then, pointing to a particular spot, said: "Dig here I am not six feet from his bones." He continued: "We buried him in the road and drove the wagon over the grave so the Indians could not find him." The workingmen dug wright where he directed them, and, sure enough, found the remains of a man which all admitted must have been those of the unfortunate British General. They were then reinterred at the foot of a large oak tree near the road, and that place has ever since been pointed out to the tourist as Braddock's grave. Mr. Stewart said he was then about eleven years old, and was an eye witness of these proceedings. Some English gentlemen travelling in this country within a few years have placed around this spot a substantial fence, out of respect to the memory of their countrymen. But now comes the question, who killed Braddock? It must have been this same Tom Fausett. There once lived in the family of the writer of this sketch a man by the name of Leonard. For a number of years Leonard's father kept an old township pauper who was this same Tom Fausett, and who, as before stated, with his younger brother whom Braddock struck down with his sword for taking shelter behind a tree to escape the deadly ambush into which the army had fallen. When Tom Fausett, as stated by Leonard, was old, dim of sight and feeble, he used to sit in the summer time all day long under the shade of an old apple tree in the front yard, and repeat to himself over and over again: "They say I shot Braddock; well, if I did, I shot him with two silver sleeve buttons." There was an old superstition, which may exist yet for aught we know that a general could not be killed with lead, but with silver bullets only. Fausett was enraged at Braddock for having struck down his brother, and so most likely, cutting off the buttons from the sleeve of his uniform, which was called "silver" even if they were not, used them instead of load. Poor Braddock fell mortally wounded, and in four days was buried. He died saying: "Who would have thought it? We shall know better how to deal with them another time." If Fausett did shoot Braddock, one could hardly blame him, for it was his fall that saved the army from entire destruction, such as that which Custer met upon the plains of the west. If Braddock had not fallen we might never have had our Washington, for the entire army, routed and confused, would have been the prey of the French and savage Indians.—*Dr. Trafton in the National Repository.*

Prisoners Going to Siberia.

The saddest sight in Russia to a traveller is the manner in which civil prisoners are treated. It is a common spectacle to see 300 or 400 poor wretches on their way to Siberia under a military escort; for most of them are chained together in couples while the women and children who have elected to share the bread-winner's lot have also to submit to be treated as criminals. Poorly clad, and apparently half starved, the wonder is that any, of the party should survive the dreadful journey. A Russian criminal condemned to exile is sent away with very little ceremony; but when an officer or other prisoner of note has been sentenced to be banished for life, he is dressed in full uniform, and led to a scaffold in some public place. In the presence of the crowd he is made to kneel while his epaulets and decorations are torn from his coat, and his sword broken over his head. He is declared legally dead, and his wife can consider herself a widow if she chooses. From the scaffold he starts on his journey for Siberia. His wife and children, sisters or mother can follow or accompany him if they choose, but only on condition that they share his exile. Mr. Arnold in his book entitled "Through Persia by Caravan," relates how, when passing thro' Russia, he saw a party of prisoners embarked on board a steemer on the river Volga. They were positively caged amidships, so that every part of the interior could be seen, just as in the Zoological Gardens, with this difference—that in the case of the prisoners there was no overhanging roof to prevent rain or sunshine from pouring in upon their wretchedness. At

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, May 24, 1878.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

PITTSBURG, May 22.—The streets are alive with people attracted here by the Democratic State Convention, which is generally regarded to be the largest ever held in western Pennsylvania. All parts of the state are unusually well represented, and there is a determination to place a ticket in the field combining all the elements of strength.

Last night a wide difference of opinion was noticeable as to the probable nominee for governor, but all sides admitted that Senator Dill would lead all competitors Some of his less sanguine friends expressed a fear that a successful combination might be made against him but the experienced prognosticators held unfalteringly to the opinion that he would carry off the honors.

Dill stock gradually improved as the morning advanced to-day, and when Hon. R. Milton Speer, the choice of the Dillites for temporary chairman, almost received a majority of the votes of the convention, with twenty-six districts unrepresented in the ballot, against a pronounced anti-Dill man, it was generally conceded that his nomination was simply a matter of time.

The Convention did not reach a ballot today owing to the numerous contests before the committee on credentials, which was in session seven or eight hours without coming to a conclusion. The convention having been informed at nine o'clock that the committee on credentials would not be prepared to report until ten an adjournment was voted until 9 a. m. Thursday.

The principal opponents of Dill are Hopkins and Jenks, M'Candless being virtually out of the fight. The opinion is entertained by many that Dill will be nominated on the first ballot.

Ross appears to have the lead for supreme judge, with Sheppard a good second.

ANOTHER REPORT.

PITTSBURG, May 22.—The democratic state convention met at Library hall this morning and was called to order by Capt. McClelland, chairman of the state committee, a few minutes after 10 o'clock. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. D. X. Junkin, of Newcastle, Pa., one of the members of the Presbyterian general assembly, now in session here.

After considerable confusion as to what formed the roll of delegates, the roll was called and the convention effected a temporary organization by the election of Hon. R. Milton Speer, of Huntingdon county, temporary chairman, who was introduced to the convention by Hon. W. L. Scott, of Erie. The vote stood—Speer, 122; Scott, 99.

The result was received with applause by the Dill supporters.

Mr. Speer made no extended speech, but started the convention business at once. The usual committees were appointed on platform, contests and organization by senatorial districts.

The convention adjourned until three o'clock.

The committee on platform, with Senator Wallace at the head, has agreed on a draft, the substance of which is as follows:

First—No further contraction of the volume of the currency. Legal tenders received by the government to be reissued.

Second—Gold, silver and legal tender notes at par to form the basis of the currency.

Third—The connection of the national banks with the national government tends to monopoly and centralization, but in changing the system capital invested should be protected and conformity of notes and security of noteholders preserved.

Fourth—Treasury notes issued in exchange for bonds bearing a low rate of interest constitute the best form of credit the government can give to currency.

Fifth—Labor and capital have equal duties and responsibility before the law. Violence in support of the real or imaginary rights of either must be promptly suppressed.

Sixth—Indorses a protective tariff and charges the republicans with reducing the tariff in 1872 and thereby inflicting great losses on the industry and labor of Pennsylvania.

Seventh—Frauds in elections and the electoral frauds ought to be investigated to expose the frauds and punish the criminals, but no attack on the presidential title should be encouraged.

Eighth—The republicans are charged with corrupting the legislation of the nation and state, and especially in Pennsylvania with neglecting to carry into effect the reforms of the new constitution by refusing to pass laws prohibiting discrimination in freight charges and facilities, and also for their refusal to pass a free pipe law.

Ninth—The present republican legislature is denounced for passing the Philadelphia recorder bill and other legislation of a similar character, increasing the expenses of the government by extravagant salaries and a corrupt fee system.

The committee on organization has prepared a unanimous report in favor of Hon. Charles R. Buckalew for permanent chairman.

After reconvening the convention adjourned until four o'clock.

On reassembling the announcement was made that the committee on credentials would not be ready to report for two hours and a further recess was had until five o'clock. At that hour the committee not being ready another recess was taken until eight p. m.

The convention reassembled at eight o'clock this evening, when the committee on credentials being still unable to make a report the convention adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Dill was nominated Thursday morning on the third ballot. The vote was as follows:

Dill - - -	136
Hopkins - -	89
Jenks - - -	13
Monaghan - -	6
Piollet - - -	5

"Gerrymandering" has been reduced to a science in New Hampshire. In the six cities of that State 8,890 Republican votes elect sixty-two Representatives to the Legislature and 7,470 Democratic votes only elect fourteen Representatives.

Jacob Culp, of Nazareth, Northampton county, has been missing since April 29, when he went to New York. He had two thousand dollars in government bonds with him.

MISREPRESENTATIONS.

EDITORS COLUMBIAN.—In your issue of May 3d, you said: "Members of the National party who desire to know what is going on, must depend on the COLUMBIAN for their information, as no other paper in the County contains it." If it is your wish to inform your readers accurately on the subject and not present them with a mere caricachure and misrepresentation of the facts you will no doubt avail yourselves of this opportunity to correct the following misstatements in your last issue:

1. You say: "A. C. Smith, in a speach made in the convention at Philadelphia, designated the platform of the National Greenback Labor party as a "farrago of nonsense, fit only for a mob." *This statement is wholly untrue!* The platform was adopted unanimously, and was and is, entirely satisfactory to Mr. Smith, and to every other member of the convention; and neither Mr. Smith or any one else, used any such language in reference to it. Even the Philadelphia *Times*, opposed as it is to the new party, says that the declaration of principles "is one upon which the organization can stand without blushing," and that it is a "rather sensible platform."

2. Again you say that the platform *first adopted* was a "*communistic document* fit only only for a mob." The truth is, that there was but one platform adopted, and it was not adopted "*at first*," but *at last*, and it was not a "communistic document," and did not contain a single "communistic," idea.

3. You precede: "True, the more conservative elements set up all night, *after the adoption of the platform*, to construct something else a little better calculated to catch the floating votes here and there, and on Thursday morning the Labor resolutions were repudiated, and the Greenback sentiment adopted." This sentence is, in form and substance, in thought and word, in letter and spirit, *utterly untrue*." The platform was adopted on Thursday morning, at, or near the close of the convention. No other platform was adopted at any time during the continuance of the convention. "The platform" had been carefully prepared before the convention commenced its sessions, and was unanimously adopted, in substantially the same form in which it was at first prepared. The so-called "Labor resolutions," prepared and presented by the Philadelphia delegation, were at no time acceptable to any considerable number of the members of the convention; were not adopted by the convention; and were voluntarily withdrawn by those who offered them, and the platform" previously prepared, adopted with entire unanimity.

Permit me to say further, that, while the so called "Labor resolutions" were, in many respects, very objectionable and were at no time favored by the convention, it is a total misrepresentation of their character to say that they were "communistic." The Philadelphia papers, followed by those in the country, have done gross injustice to the Philadelphia delegation, and to their series of resolutions, by applying this term to them. I challenge any man to point out a "communistic" idea in that entire series of resolutions. *There was no communism in the convention;* or, if there was, no one gave utterance to it, by resolution offered, by any public address, or in any other manner so far as I saw or heard.

Though I do not charge that your misstatements were intentional, I can see no reasonable excuse for such grave departures from the truth in regard to this matter, since accurate information was so easy to be obtained. Do you not think, you would even serve your own cause better, by taking a little pains to learn, understand, and state the exact truth? The advantage you will gain by misrepresenting and traducing us, will be but slight and temporary; the people will in time learn what the real facts are.

Yours Respectfully,
E. E. ORVIS.

We seize this opportunity to correct any misstatements we have made concerning Mr. Orvis' party. We are accused of misrepresenting A. C. Smith, and our correspondent says our statement is "wholly untrue." Let us see! The Philadelphia *Times* of the 9th inst, in speaking of the resolutions offered, says, that at half past one o'clock on that morning "Mr. Kilgore came to the front and read the report of the committee on resolutions from the stage."

"*Mr. Smith, of Columbia, moved to substitue the platform of Toledo Convention, because he did not want to go back to his people and say that he had been in a convention which adopted such a lot of nonsense. Mr. Smith drew upon himself the hisses of the Luzerne and Philadelphia men when he said the platform commended itself only to a mob.*"

The resolutions, it appears, were not adopted as the platform of the party, but the convention seeing the probability of their adoption from the indications, succeeded in getting an adjournment and thus cut them off. Of this the *Times* says:

"They made a most fortunate escape from a rampant Communistic platform by forcing an adjournment at two o'clock in the morning, after the nominations had been completed, for the feverish condition of the convention was then well calculated to make it accept the aggrarian vagaries of the majority report of the committee on resolutions."

The platform that was adopted on Thursday morning was put through as the report of the minority of the committee on resolutions, and the attendance of delegates was not full by any means.

In regard to Mr. Smith's speech the Scranton *Republican* says he made an apology on Thursday morning for the language used on the previous evening. Why this apology, if he said nothing not in harmony with the feelings of the convention?

Our only error, then, was in saying that the communistic resolutions were adopted, instead of saying that their adoption was prevented by an adjournment. It was of these resolutions that Mr. Smith said what our correspondent declares he did not say at all.

We are informed that "the platform had been carefully prepared before the convention commenced its sessions, and was unanimously adopted in substantially the same form in which it was at first prepared." If so, why the following:

"Mr. President Hughes offered the discouraging information that the committee on resolutions had been in session long enough to read over some of the ready-made platforms and satisfy themselves that it wouldn't be possible for them to report at the session then being held." And why did the majority of the committee report the resolutions of the Philadelphia delegation, when the convention was so unanimously against them?

As to whether there was any communism in the convention, we have already answered. The Philadelphia papers almost without exception characterize the resolutions first offered by the committee, as of that character, and the resolutions show it for themselves, and yet our correspondent says that no such an idea was uttered by resolution or otherwise.

We are grateful to Mr. Orvis for his last suggestion but at the same time must be permitted to say that we shall not ask for his judgment as to what is the truth of this matter. Our report was made up carefully from the city papers, and though unintentionally mistaken in the one fact of the adoption of the Labor resolutions as the platform of the convention, we are of the opinion that they would have been adopted but for the adjournment.

"Accurate information" is easy to be obtained, and therefore our correspondent should not attempt to deny what is generally known to be the facts.

If he wants to have things stated in his own way he must interview A. K. McClure and have the statements of the *Times* corrected.

THE NATIONALS.

As we have a few in our county we will give them the latest information. On Tuesday last about forty members of the eighty comprising the National greenback labor committee met at the United States hotel in Harrisburg for the purpose of nominating candidates for judge of the supreme court and lieutenant governor, Judge Bently, of Lycoming county, having declined the former and Christopher Shearer of Berks county, the latter. Among those present was Frank Hughes, of Pottsville, who assisted materially in directing the movements of the committee.

After remarks by a number of members as to the prospects of the party and as to the best means of prosecuting the campaign, the names of Chief Justice Agnew and Furman Sheppard were presented for supreme judge. The nomination of Mr. Sheppard was soon after withdrawn and Judge Agnew was selected by acclamation.

For lieutenant governor J. M. Steck, of Lycoming county was nominated on the first ballot.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., May 23, 1878.

From the Committee appointed by Speaker Randall under Mr. Potter's resolution we may hope to get at the whole truth in regard to Florida and Louisiana. What new statements of fraud, if any, may be received, is of course matter of conjecture; but well informed men expect ample confirmation of much that has heretofore been denied when charged, or which have been mere conjecture. The vigorous efforts of Republicans to prevent investigation showed that they feared the result. It is not believed the Hale amendment, not accepted as a part of the resolution, will be pushed as a separate measure. It provides for an investigation into the election in 1876 in the State of Mississippi.

In the memorable contest over the resolution Mr. Potter showed excellent sense and admirable temper. Speaker Randall was equal to the occasion, as he always has been, and his ready and complete mastery of the situation was the more remarkable when it is remembered that Speaker Blaine, perhaps more thoroughly versed than any other man in parliamentary law and tactics, was often on the House floor giving aid and comfort to the Republican leaders. Perhaps because he was one of the implicated parties Mr. Garfield left to Mr. Hale the management of the Republican side of the contest, and Mr. Hale perhaps did as well as any one could in a bad cause.

The immediate effect of the passage of the resolution on the Democrats of the House must be good. They were going from bad to worse in hopeless dissension on various matters and apologizing for themselves to the Republican minority. This, I trust, is over, and that we shall now see them insisting unitedly, on the reductions and reformation, promised at the beginning of the session and on the stump at the last election. Senator McCreery, who has not been given to over much speaking, created a sensation the other day by making an exceedingly able and effective speech in favor of the repeal of the resumption act. It was one of those rare speeches which so briefly, clearly and forcibly says all there is to be said on a question, that all that comes after it seems to be only repetition.

In connection with the statement of that eminent civil service reformer, Mr. Hayes, that he should contribute to the Republican campaign fund, and would be pleased if other officials would do so, attention is invited to a section of a law passed a year ago by a Congress made up of "machine politicians" of the two parties, which makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $500 and removal from place for one class of Federal officers to do anything of the kind. The assessments are now going on, however, and though they may not be as open, as when Zach Chandler was at the head of affairs they will be just as certainly enforced.

The Republican Congressional Committee had better be reorganized. Its recent address to the people of the country, signed by Eugene Hale, Chairman, and Geo. C. Gorham, Secretary, and which is doubtless the work of the latter is a ridiculous document. It speaks of the proposition to investigate Florida and Louisiana as an "attempt to Mexicanize the Government," and uses other equally nonsensical language. The writer must have felt certain that something would be found out which would make it necessary for Mr. Hayes to retire from office, or else he wrote without any definite idea of what he was writing about.

SEMINOLE.

The composition of the committee for the investigation of the Louisiana and Florida frauds is such as to encourage the faint hope that the investigation will be conducted with some measure of fairness and a great deal of energy. The chairman, Mr. Potter, stands high in his party, and has done nothing, until he introduced the resolution under which the committee is appointed, to earn any particular ill-will from the opposition. He knows the Louisiana situation thoroughly, having served on the sapient committee which gave birth to the Wheeler compromise. Mr. Morrison has also had some experience in Louisiana, having gone over the whole ground as a Democratic investigator during the winter following the last Presidential election. Mr. Hunton is one of the oldest in continuous service of the Southern members, and has a sound judgment and acknowledged ability as a lawyer, qualifications which gave him a place on the Electoral Commission; he did not, however, achieve any special distinction as a member of that august tribunal. Blackburn, McMahon, Stenger and Cobb stand well in the House. Mr. Blackburn is hot-headed but fair minded, as partisans go, and Judge Cobb, a new member, has one of the best-balanced minds in Congress. The appointment of General Cox, of Ohio, insures the representation of Mr. Hayes, in the person of one of his ablest and best friends. The implacable wing of the Republican party have reason to be satisfied with General Butler; and Hiscock and Reed are average Republicans thrown in for good measure. On the whole, it is not easy to see how the committee could be improved out of the material at hand, "visiting statesmen" being of course, ineligible.—*Times.*

Continued.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

Our metal money could not be compared to even a drop in a bucket full of water that was required for our gigantic struggle. To illustrate the total expenses for the year ending July the 1st, 1859, before the war, were $83,757,511.57; and the expenses since the war, for the year ending June 30th, 1865, were $1,897,674,224.09. The total number of troops called into the service were 2,675,900 men. A larger army than any single nation ever commanded. And paper money without any basis, except the peoples faith in the Government, was sufficient without borrowing a dollar from any other nation, and proved a tower of strength in the most critical and desperate period of the nation's financial history. Greenbacks, our strongest ally in time of war, did not fail in giving us prosperity unexampled, after peace was declared, as every laborer had plenty of work and plenty with which to feed and clothe his family. The furnaces brilliant as Vesuvius, flamed night and day. Joy, peace and plenty smiled upon and blessed every neighborhood from the rock-bound coast of Maine to California; no banks to break; no specie basis to delude or blast our prosperity.

The fatal suggestion is made, the shaft was forged and dipped in the rankest poison of despair, but it glittered with the fascination of gold, as it was held aloft to the gaze of our enchanted government; and we hasten to sign the death warrant, and the law is promulgated from Washington, "Go forth and slaughter the National Greenback of the United States." Commerce trembles, credit totters, truth is shaken and faith expires. Black clouds of adversity hide the sun of prosperity; anguish and dishonor striking into the heart of the Republic; the reign of terror has commenced, big drops of sorrow are falling and rusting the wheels of progress, and the whirlwind of disaster is already uprooting and leveling the oldest merchants, and the strongest business houses. The tempest we invited; the floods we let loose with suicidal hands, have quenched the fires of a thousand manufactories, and the innocent operatives are running hither and thither with sunken cheeks and starved features seeking shelter from the storm. The banks of deposit, groaning under the mighty loads of wealth, are locked and double barred inside, while sleepless sentinels surround and pace the sidewalks outside, to prevent those whom they have robbed, from taking what once belonged to them.

"Man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions mourn." Every man for himself is the world's motto.

The great question for our solution is whether greenbacks shall stand on the wealth, the resources and labor of the nation, or on a specie basis. Experience has decided the question that our national money must be paper resting on the wealth and confidence of the people, and the credit of the United States. The greenbacks have been tested over sixteen years, they waded through blood and carnage in infancy, and were our salvation. When peace came, they proved a giant in repairing the broken fortunes caused by war, building up the desolate places of devastation and ruin. Every man with his shoulder to the wheel was busy at work; no person seeking work, none starving for want of employment. Not a single stumbling block opposed our progress until the nonproducing classes who govern Wall street, and control, with their vast wealth, the legislation of the financial department of our nation, demanded the contraction of greenbacks, and a return to a specie basis. These lawmakers are not the real representatives of the people. These odious laws have been made for a special purpose in favor of inequality and the new rich capitalists, and against the large class of working men, the business classes and the agriculturists, who alone are the only real producers who enrich the nation. The[illegible] have been made to enable the rich to[illegible] large fortunes, and grind the people into poverty. You know it, you feel it in the depression of your business; you know that your land, your labor, or your goods, will not sell for fifty cents on the dollar of their worth sold to-day. Wait a few months longer and the shrinkage will oblige you to sell at any price, and your hard earnings will fall into the hands of the rich at less than a quarter of their real value. This is the end and aim of the contraction policy. Greenbacks will be banished and destroyed, and the old system of State and county banks will be re-established, resting on an infinitesimal speck of specie as a basis, until this fair land becomes dotted over with two thousand swindling institutions, which are the legitimate offsprings of money monopolists. All know the past history of the abominable institutions, governed and controlled by inhuman and thirsty money sharks, lending their notes and drawing the blood money of usury on unredeemable paper resting on a specie basis! (No, on a lie! on perjury! on injustice! on inequality! on fraud!)

The people want no more of the frogs or lice of Egypt. They want greenbacks; they want them issued by national authority from Washington, and no bank to stand betwixt the nation and the people. The people want sufficient for the needs and demands of the industries of the nation, without a single man to stand and demand toll, rent, interest, usury on the people's money. To-day the nation furnishes the credit, besides paying twenty millions of dollars to useless banks that stands betwixt it and the people. Some may ask how many greenbacks shall be issued by the Greenback, resting on no other basis than the wealth, labor and credit of the nation. I answer the business of the country will settle the amount of greenbacks necessary. Business will determine it; people have as good reason to inquire how many postage stamps shall be printed. No man, or set of men, have any natural or legal power or right to contract or enlarge, by arbitrary enactments, the people's currency any more than to measure the air they breathe, or prescribe the amount of water they shall drink.

District Attorney Hart expects to contest the seat of David Lowenberg, of Columbia county, as senatorial delegate to Pittsburg, with success. If the Columbians succeeded in bulldozing him at the conference a few weeks ago, he feels that he can return the compliment at Pittsburg. And should Mr. Hart carry off the honors, it will most likely result in an irreconcilable fight among the Democracy in this Senatorial district. It is well known that Columbia county demands the senator this time, but if Lycoming can induce Montour to stand with her, a dead lock will be the result, which can only be settled by compromise. Montour has always been jealous of Columbia, and will enter into any bargain to defeat her. In the event of the row here foreshadowed—and it is not improbable—it will be hard to predict who the successor of Mr. Allen will be. Sullivan county, which has always been cooly treated, may come in for senatorial honors. Mr. Jackson, we feel assured, would not object to wearing the robes of Mr. Allen, and if justice is to be done, he will be accorded the privilege of putting them on. The fight as it now stands is an interesting one, and it will be closely watched as it progresses.—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

Round Dancing Rebuked.

Bishop Whittle Denounces the Practice as Sinful and Subversive of Social Virtue—A Church Council Condemns it.

LYNCHBURG, Va., May 18.—In the Episcopal convention now in session in this city Bishop Whittle delivered an elaborate annual address, in which he earnestly deprecated the evils of round dancing. Referring to the address of his venerated predecessor, Bishop Johns, in 1872, he said that distinguished divine warned communicants against the inconsistency of indulging in "a demoralizing dissipation," which he denounced as "that lascivious mode of promiscuous dancing styled the round dance." "This scandal," he said, "is not to be tolerated in the church of Christ. Let every appeal be made in the way of affectionate remonstrance, judicious teaching and earnest prayer for the reformation of those led astray, if God peradventure will give them repentance. If all such efforts prove unavailing to remove the scandal and awaken the offender to a sense of his sin and danger, and it becomes necessary to resort to the exercise of a discipline, it must be done. I adopt this language as my own, that he, being dead, may yet speak on this important matter. Perhaps his words struck some as being too strong and harsh when they were first uttered who think very differently now, after six years' observation and experience. Certain it is that many of our wisest and best people, ministers and laymen, judging the tree by its fruit, have become alarmed lest the effect of this dreadful evil of round dancing shall be not only to injure pure and undefiled religion, but even to sap the very foundations of all social virtue and morality.

I will not discuss its character and consequences, for while St. Paul wrote to the church in Ephesus that it was a shame even to speak of those things which were done by some in secret, I should feel ashamed even to speak as the truth would require of this thing which was done openly before all. I will only say that I trust no man or woman will be presented for confirmation who means to continue to participate in this abomination, and if the ministers of the church have no authority to discipline communicants as notorious evil doers who practice it, surely this council should not fail to clothe them with such authority by canon.

This portion of the address was referred to a committee, which reported a canon forbidding the holy communion and confirmation to persons who habitually indulge in round dancing. Under the rules it required a two-thirds vote to pass it at this session, and the canon was defeated. Resolutions were, however, adopted deploring the sinful practice and urging that it be discontinued by all good members of the Episcopal church.

Annuities to Soldiers and Their Widows.

Attorney General Lear has addressed the following communication to Auditor General Schell:

HARRISBURG, May 14, 1878.—*Wm. P. Schell, Auditor General*—DEAR SIR: Yours of the 9th inst. in relation to the claim of Jane M'Murray for an annuity under the act of April 9, 1869, is received. That act does not contain any condition that her annuity shall cease when congress shall make provision for the soldiers of the war of 1812, and it is not affected by the proviso in the act of 1868. Her right to the annuity depends on the act which was passed for her relief, and prior legislation does not control it. The proviso in the act of 1868, limiting the annuities to the time when congress should make proviso for the class of pensioners described in that act and the act of 1866, is applicable only to the cases for which those acts provide, and not to such as are provided for by special acts in which there are no conditions or limitations, and no proof required to establish the claims of the applicants to the gratuities and annuities. And this is the case with special acts passed prior to those of 1866 and 1868, as well as these passed subsequently.

But I am of opinion that the act of March 23, 1877, applies to all soldiers of the war of 1812 and their widows who were drawing or entitled to draw any 'pension, annuity or gratuity, for services rendered by such soldiers,' and that the amount was thereby increased to seventy-five dollars, whether they had previously been provided for by general or special laws. It seems a proper construction of the act, especially as any other construction would produce inequality without any apparent reason for it. And the acts passed at the present session of the legislature—and there have been several of them—for special cases invariably make the sum seventy-five dollars. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE LEAR,
Attorney General.

Under this decision all soldiers of the war of 1812, and their widows who have been granted annuities by special acts of assembly without any condition that the annuity shall cease when congress shall make provisions for the soldiers of the war of 1812, will be entitled to receive their usual annuity of $75 in the usual manner.

Excitement on the Canadian Border.

NORTH TROY, Vt., May 21.—A correspondent of the associated press visited several of the principal towns on the Canadian border and finds everywhere the most intense excitement prevailing. The Dominion militia are supplied with arms and ammunition and are ready at an hour's notice to concentrate their forces to repel an invasion on the Canadian border. The soldiers claim that no doubt exists in their minds that an invasion is imminent and that Irish nationalists are now in large numbers with greatest secresy possible making their way into the interior of Canada with orders to concentrate at different points for an onslaught on Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and other prominent Canadian towns. Another theory advanced is that the Fenian demonstration is merely a ruse originated and conducted by Russian agents in this country to engross the attention of the Dominion government to her home interests and bring recruiting for the English service in the Dominion to a dead stop. Another theory advanced is that the demonstration has its inception in the provinces. To ascertain the extent of the movement is next to impossible, for all kinds of rumors are rife. It is currently reported that arms and ammunition have for weeks past been brought into the provinces where they are now concealed. The rumor that 10,000 men are congregated in the vicinity of St. Albans and Fairfield is greatly exaggerated. There are without doubt, however, large numbers of men scattered all along the line.

The less Secretary Sherman has to say in defense of the Louisiana frauds and in denunciation of the Congressional inquiry, the better for him. Mr. Sherman's assurance that there was no fraud carries no weight whatever. It is simply the plea of not guilty which he is expected to make, and whether this plea be finally accepted or not, it is wholly unnecessary for him to abuse the court which is expected to try the issue. Mr. Sherman should have thought about "revolution" when he was in Louisiana in the winter of 1876.—*Phila. Times.*

The following is the resolution of Mr. Potter which the National House of Representatives has passed despite the desperate efforts of the guilty administration to defeat it:

Resolved, That a select committee consisting of eleven members of the house, be appointed to inquire into the aforesaid allegation as to the conduct of the persons in office aforesaid, in respect of the said election, and into the alleged false and fraudulent canvass and return of votes by state, county, parish and precinct officers in the said states of Louisiana and Florida, and into all the facts which, in the judgment of said committee, are connected with or pertinent thereto, and that said committe, for the purpose of executing this resolution, shall have the power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths and to take testimony.

At the request of our Washington correspondent we insert the following:

In a recent letter from our Washington correspondent, a paragraph occurred, reflecting upon Senator Burnside of Rhode Island, who was represented as having figured in a conversation with a car driver in Washington in a state of exhilaration. We have since ascertained that it is a case of mistaken identity, and gladly retract the statement. Our correspondent, usually reliable and well informed, regrets as much as we, that a paragraph was made public which should cast the least shadow upan a career that in war as well as peace has been marked by a degree of dignity, justice and urbanity, that has acquired for its possessor the distinguished title of the Chesterfield of the Senate.

Respited to Prepare for Death.

Dennis, alias "Bucky" Donnelly, who was to have been hanged last Wednesday for the murder of Thomas Sanger at Raven Run September 1, 1875, was respited on Tuesday by Governor Hartranft for twenty days. The respite was obtained by Father Gallagher, pastor of the Catholic church at Pottsville, and was asked for and granted on the ground that Donnelly had not been allowed sufficient time to prepare for death. Father Gallagher communicated the news of the Governor's respite to Donnelly, but as he is a man of iron nerve and had made up his mind for the worst, he manifested no emotion, and it is the opinion of his keeper that he (Donnelly) is actually sorry that his execution has been postponed.

The June number of the *Eclectic Magazine* contains the index to the half-yearly volume, which exhibits more strikingly than a single number could the exceeding richness and variety of the literature that is gathered into this sterling periodical. Here are enumerated upwards of eighty articles, no one of which is unworthy of its place in a magazine of the first class, and which, taken together, furnish a vast amount of instructive and entertaining reading. The leading paper of the June number is a very valuable one on "The Americans in Turkey," showing that while other nations are wrangling and fighting over the Turks and their subjects, the Americans have been civilizing them. Few even of our own people have any idea of the character and extent of the work which American missionaries have done and are doing for Turkey. Next to this the most striking paper is a most interesting discussion of the doctrine of "Future Punishment," by eight prominent English clergymen and theologians. Other articles are: "Some Thoughts on Design in Nature," by Andrew Wilson; "Impressions of American Society," by Rev. R. W. Dale; "Cruikshank by Frederick Wedmore; "On the Hardenberg;" "The First Ten Years of the Canadian Dominion," by Goldwin Smith; the concluding installment of "Round the World in a Yacht," by Sir Thomas Brassey; "Ancient Times and Ancient Men," by Prof. Max Muller; four chapters of Black's brilliant story, "Macleod of Dare;" several poems, a biographical sketch (with steel portrait) of Pope Leo XIII., and four well filled Editorial departments. A capital number with something for all tastes. Single copies, 45 cents; one copy one year, $5. Trial subscriptions for three months, $1. E. R. Pelton, Publisher, 25 Bond street, New York.

Candidates.

[The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic county Convention to be held August 13th, 1878. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Convention.]

FOR CONGRESS,
C. B. BROCKWAY,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
B. FRANK ZARR,
of Bloomsburg.

JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,
Catawissa.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
WILLIAM KRICKBAUM,
of Bloomsburg.

DR. J. R. EVANS,
Bloomsburg.

JAMES B. HARMAN,
Orangeville.

I. K. MILLER,
Bloomsburg.

J. H. MAIZE,
Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,
of Bloomsburg.

GEORGE W. STERNER,
Bloomsburg.

MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
of Bloomsburg.

JOHN S. MANN,
Centre township.

H. J. DIETTERICH,
Centre township.

FOR TREASURER,
H. A. SWEPPENHISER,
Centre township.

DAVID YOST,
Fishingcreek township.

FREDERICK HAGENBUCH,
Centre township.

ISAIAH BOWER,
Berwick.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
MOSES SCHLICHER,
Beaver Township.

PETER HIPPENSTEEL,
Mt. Pleasant township.

NATHAN DRIESBACH,
Fishingcreek township.

CHARLES REICHART,
Beaver township.

THOMAS GERAGHTY,
of Centralia.

JEREMIAH HAGENBUCH,
of Centre township.

STEPHEN POHE
Centre township.

Spring
1878.

OAK HALL

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE CLOTHING HOUSE.
1878.—18th year.

With much greater variety
Than ever
With ampler facilities
Than ever
With far more customers
Than ever
We are better prepared
Than ever
At considerably lower prices
Than ever

To Supply The Men and Boys of America
With Superb Clothing
From the Largest Clothing House in America.

Only One Price. The Lowest. Terms Cash.
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Returned.
Samples and prices mailed anywhere.
Orders by mail promptly executed.

WANAMAKER & BROWN
Sixth & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

May 24, 78—2m

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family so well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors running to us so long."

"Bro. Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time and kept my family well and saved large doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us all well and able to work all the time, and I'll warrant it has cost you and most of the neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick at the same time. I guess you'll take my medicine hereafter." See other column.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

Has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, general weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic system, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with temporary suffusion and loss of sight; want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that use E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Take only E. F. Kunkel's

Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood, and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. Kunkel, sole Proprietor, No. 229 North Ninth street, below Vine, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. A photograph of the proprietor on each wrapper, all others are counterfeit.

Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist sell you any but Kunkel's, which is put up only as above represented. You can get six bottles for $5. All I ask is the simple trial.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete in two hours. No fee until head passes. Seat, pin and stomach worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 229 North Ninth Street. Advice free. No fee until head and all passes in one, and alive. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in the country for the removal of worms, and his worm syrup is pleasant and safe for children or grown persons. Send for circular or ask for a bottle of Kunkel's worm syrup. Price $1 a bottle Get it of your druggist. It never fails. may

BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, PAMPHLETS &c., &c., Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE!

The real estate assigned to M. G. Hughes by Wesley Perry in trust for the benefit of creditors, will be exposed to public sale at Kehre's Hotel in Numedia on

SATURDAY, JUNE 15th, 1878,

at 11 o'clock a. m., described as follows:

Situate in Locust township, Columbia county, bounded as follows: On the east by lands of Jonas Fetterman, on the west by lands of S. H. Johnson north by land of L. Adams' estate, on the south by lands of Charles Fetterman's estate, containing

Ninety-two Acres,

whereon is erected a

Frame Dwelling House, Barn,

and other out-buildings.

Also, at the same time and place,

165 Acres of Wood Land,

situate in Locust township aforesaid, adjoining lands of John Lieby, Joseph Thomas, George Stine and Daniel Stine, containing good oak and chestnut timber in large quantities.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi. On payment of purchase money deed to be delivered to the purchaser at his expense.

M. G. HUGHES,
Assignee of Wesley Perry.

ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Atty's. for Assignee. may 24, 78 ts

AUDITORS NOTICE,

In re sale of the real estate of David R. Rower.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Columbia to ascertain the liens against the real estate of David R. Mower, the tract or tracts which they affect, and the amounts unpaid, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Brockway & Elwell, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 22d day of June, A. D., 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., at which time and place all parties interested may attend if they think proper.

WESLEY WIRT,
Auditor.

Bloomsburg, May 24, 78-4w.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor appointed on exceptions to final account of H. W. Vandersloe, Administrator of J. H. Vandersloe, deceased, with power to make distribution, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the town of Bloomsburg on saturday, June 22, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims are requested to present the same before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share

F. P. BILLMEYER,
may 24, 1878-4w Auditor.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned Assignee of John B. Klinger of Roaringcreek township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, in trust for the benefit of creditors, will expose to public sale on the premises on

Saturday June 22d, 1878,

at ten o'clock a. m., the following real estate situate in Roaringcreek township, to-wit:

SIXTEEN ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining lands of Frank Yocum, Wm. Swisher and Mowry farm and others. Two acres situate in Roaringcreek township.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent at confirmation absolute and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi. On payment of purchase money deed to be delivered to the purchaser at his expense.

M. G. HUGHES,
Assignee of Wesley Perry.

may 24, 78-4w

C. E. SAVAGE,
DEALER IN
Silverware, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, &c.

☞ Removed to the Post Office building, first door above the Exchange Hotel.

All kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly repaired and

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1878

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train	6.45 A. M.	7.50 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.20 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.58 A. M.	7.56 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

We offer a special discount of 10 per cent to old and new subscribers who pay in advance. $1.80 will pay for the COLUMBIAN for one year after this date until further notice. This does not apply to subscription now due Our subscribers will do us a favor by calling their neighbors attention to the fact that the COLUMBIAN can be had for $1.80 in advance, the only $2.00 paper in the county making the offer.

tf.

Reuben Rouch has taken the Rupert Hotel instead of Michael Rauch, as stated last week.

A railroad ticket to Chicago and back for sale at this office very cheap. Good until December 31st. 1878. tf

The telephone fever has caught the boys. If you run into a string any where you may know there is a box and a juvenile at each end of it.

Judge Jenks, of Clarion county, prohibits the posting up of bills announcing horse races within that county.

High living cannot be indulged in without disagreeable consequences. If you feel that your blood is out of order use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

Col. J. G. Freeze and C. R. Buckalew, Esqrs., delegates, and David Lowenberg, senatorial delegate left here last Monday to attend the Democratic convention in Pittsburg.

Mr. J. K. Bittenbender is preparing to erect a dwelling on the corner of Third and Centre streets. Charles Krug has the contract for the building.

George C. a little son of F. P. Cooper, foreman of the *Republican* office, died of membranous croup, on the 16th inst., aged 3 years 1 month and 24 days.

Kelly "the Bum" has been in jail for the last four years, in Schuylkill and Columbia counties. When liberated last Saturday he had a little celebration all by himself.

The Bloomsburg Iron Company has ordered a general suspension in all their ore mines throughout Snyder county. No length of time is given.

LOST.—A gold mounted locket, with glass faces. On one side the bust of Washington and on the other that of Jackson. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at the Register's office.

THE STRAWBERRY CROP.—In Baltimore strawberries are selling at five cents per quart. The crop is said to be unusually plentiful throughout Maryland, and the shipping season is seventeen days ahead of last year.

A heavy fall of rain accompanied with thunder and lightning, took place on Monday night We learn that the barn of Norman McHenry near Benton was struck by lightning and burned to the ground. The particulars have not reached us.

After a long and tedious struggle between the cow and the anti-cow factions, we learn that Bloomsburg is to be made a common cow pasture, the ordinance prohibiting their running at large within the borough limits having been recently repealed.—*Catawissa Item.*

France is a republic now, but there was more red tape at the opening of the Paris exposition than if it had been under English auspices. There were fourteen different varieties of admission tickets, and each lass of people was to be confined within certain limits, but as the police failed to carry out the plan the confusion may be imagined.

There will be a farmers picnic under the direction of the Patrons of Husbandry, Friday, May 31, at Rupert in Knorr's grove. Speakers, patrons only and they of District Grange No. 5.

E. M. TEWKSBURY.
Secretary.

The picture of General Hoyt, the republican candidate for governor, as it appears on the ribbon badges worn by his friends at the republican state convention, is being sold in Luzerne county for that of Pat Hester, who was hanged at Bloomsburg in March last.—*Patriot.*

And the picture of him in the *Record of the Times* resembles a good looking mulatto. Was this done to catch the colored vote?

Indorsed by the Medical Fraternity, popular in every circle, found everywhere, Glenn's Sulphur Soap is undoubtedly the most popular purifier, remedy for skin diseases and injuries, and complexional beautifier in America. Sold by all Druggists.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown 50c.

May 17 4-w.

An anti-blinker correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writes: "Without blinkers a willing horse could easily escape the whip all day long; with those cruel adjuncts, let the poor beast do what he will he suffers, even if the driver be merciful. With a cruel man on the box the day is one long penance, much heightened by anticipation of a punishment which falls upon him unawares at any moment, and which no exertion on his part enables him to avoid."

A BURNING SHAME.—About noon on Sunday the body of a male infant, in premature state, was found upon the creek bank, near the water's edge, at the rear of Michael Mixell's lot. A crowd soon gathered at the spot curious to learn what was going on. Mr. Hughes took the little body for examination and afterward turned it over to Policeman Smuthers for burial. How, and by whom, the child was placed here will probably remain a mystery. That it was an infanticide no one can reasonably deny, and it should be inquired into by the authorities.—*Echo.*

NOVEL MODE OF SELECTING A JURY.—A suit has been brought against a turnpike Co., in Berks county, for the recovery of damages alleged to have been sustained by backwater turned upon the plaintiff's premises. A "jury of view" was chosen, as follows: The list of jurors in attendance upon Court, written upon a sheet of paper was furnished counsel, who then proceeded to reduce the number of names to twenty'by each striking a name alternately. Eleven names were struck by each side, and after twelve were left standing, the first six to come the "jury of view," the sixth man not being in a proper condition to discharge the duties of a juror, on account of intoxication, was excused and the next man was chosen. The jury proceeded to inspect the premises and upon their return six additional jurors were chosen from the regular array in the usual manner, and the case will then proceed to trial before a full jury of twelve men.

David Jane, an insane man on his way to the Danville asylum broke away from his captors at Kingston on Tuesday, and getting in the way of an engine was run over and horribly mangled. He died from the effects of his injurious the following day.—*Echo.*

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.—The Lackawanna county commissioners have been appointed to proceed at once to a division of the county. They are David Summers, of New Milford, Susquehanna county; William Griffith, of Bradford county, and Richard H. Saunders, of Philadelphia. It is not considered safe to submit the matter to a vote just now as the Labor men are not very ardent supporters of the movement.

The fruit crop of the United States for last year is estimated at $140,000,000. This is a large figure, but there is no reason why it should not be doubled. In Eastern Pennsylvania the land is excellent for fruit propogation and the country is so thickly settled that a market could readily be found. In this particular the West cannot compete with our farmers in the raising of small fruits, for they spoil in transportation. There is enough waste land in the corners of most farms to supply the home table at least with an abundance of fresh fruits.

Notwithstanding the frequent assertions by the leader of the majority of the Town Council, that the new council were all in favor of lighting the streets with gas, there has been scarcely a meeting so far at which some action has not been taken showing the intention of the majority to break the contract for lighting the streets, if possible. That's right! Turn out the cows, put out the lights, discharge the police, but do not allow a horse and man to work for less than two dollars a day, because one member of the council wants his horse to work on the roads. That is Bloomsburg reform.

The barn on a farm of Sylvester Parsel in Hemlock township was destroyed by fire last Friday afternoon. William Eyerly occupies the premises, and his loss in grain, hay, pigs, harness and other articles is heavy. The barn was insured. The fire is supposed to have been set accidentally by some boys who were in there only a short time before the fire broke out. Charles Krug has the contract to erect a new barn, and has commenced work on it.

How long will the *Sentinel* trifle with the patience of the Democracy of this county? In 1872 it tried to sell out to the Republicans but the money did not come, and so it continued to ask for Democratic support. A few weeks ago it flew off at a tangent, and filled its columns with the writings of the leaders of the National party, and flings at the Democrats. After a three weeks campaign it concluded that would not pay and now comes slinking back, expecting to be received as though it had never been given to erratic wanderings. Will Vanderslice please inform the public what kind of a paper his friends edit for him, anyway?

Last Thursday afternoon as Mr. William Fisher of Franklin township, and Mr. George Harder of Catawissa, were driving a young colt up the hill near the paper mill, on their way to this place, they met a covered wagon at which the colt became frightened, and sprang over the rocks which are from 12 to 15 feet high and lighting on the track of the S. H. & W. R. R. When Mr. Harder saw they would go over the rocks he made an attempt to jump out, but his foot caught,and he was precipitated along with the colt and buggy to the railroad track below, cutting his head and fracturing one of his ribs. Although Mr. Fisher was hurled headlong down the rocks, he did not sustain much injury, other than slightly cutting one of his knees and bruising his hands somewhat. Strange to say the colt did not receive a scratch while the buggy was slightly demolished. It would not be a bad idea to put up a fence or railing along the road at this point.—*Catawissa Item.*

A MAN MISSING.

On Friday, May 3d, Mahlon Richards left his family in this place to go to Wilkes Barre to do some shopping. He made his purchases and came over to Kingston in time for the afternoon train home, when he discovered that he had left some article at Wilkes Barre, and started back to the city in search of it. He had with him at this time a new suit of clothes, and dress pattern and pair of shoes for his wife. At Kingston he requested one of his friends to accompany him back and return on the late train. Not obtaining company he started alone, since which time he has neither been seen nor heard from, and his family and friends are apprehensive that he has been foully dealt with. Richards is near 30 years of age, about five feet eight inches in height, light complexion, sandy hair and wears a heavy sandy moustache, sober and industrious, and a wheelwright by trade. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his distressed family at this place.—*Echo.*

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Last evening between six and seven o'clock, a young woman named Ella Miller, and wearing the sobriquet of "The Spring Chicken," made an effort at self-destruction, first by drowning, and then by poison. She went to the river in the vicinity of the "Crow's Nest," took off her hat, hung it up and showed signs of taking a cold bath. Some young men close at hand saw what she was at, and they ran to her and dragged her away from the river. This they had scarcely succeeded in doing when she drew from her pocket a small vial of laduanm and swallowed the contents. She was taken into a house close at hand, and Dr. Moore sent for. The doctor was of the opinion that the dose of laudanum she had taken was a very light one, but that the quantity of whiskey she had disposed of previous to the laudanum swallow was very large. This unfortunate young women had been living at Miss Kate White's, on Mulberry street, previous to last Monday night, and since that time has been residing on Washington street. Her relatives, it is said, are residents of Sunbury. The supposition with some is, that she was not very anxious to "shuffle off this mortal coil," and that there was a good deal of "play off" in the affair. But the probability is, however, that she would not have barbered any thought of suicide if she had not crowded her stomach with whiskey.—*Williamsport Bulletin.*

TESTING A FLYING MACHINE.

There was a private test of Prof. Charles F. Richtel's aerial or flying machine at the Permanent Exhibition building Philadelphia, on Wednesday afternoon of last week, which was witnessed by a number of persons. There were two trials, which were quite satisfactory. It is thought, however, that in a day or two, when things work smoother, the machine will fly all over the immense building. The machine consists of a gas bag and an arrangement beneath of metal, in which the operator sits, and where he directs its motions. The gas bag is 25 feet long, and 12 feet in diameter, and with the arrangement beneath weighs about 48 pounds. The bag holds about 3,250 feet of gas. The operator sits upon a sort of a saddle, and by means of a crank which operates two propellers controls the machine. A propeller immediately beneath his seat raises or lowers the machine, and the other, which is placed directly in front, directs its course. The bag is filled with gas sufficient to lighten the operator so that he weiThs but a pound, and then he can raise or lower himself as he chooses simply by a rapid turning of the crank, which works the propellers with great swiftness. The air bag, with the operator beneath, flew over the centre of the building several times, and its operations proved interesting and instructive.

KELLY, THE "BUM" DISCHARGED.

For some time the inquiry as to what was to be done with the notorious Mollie above named, has been frequently made At February Court'all the arrangements were made to try him for the murder of Rea, and witnesses were in attendance, but at the urgent request of P. P. Gowen, F. W. Hughes and others representing the commonwealth in the Mollie Maguire prosecutions, the case was continued. Trials were in progress in Carbon and Schuylkill counties where the state had to depend chiefly on the testimony of accomplices, and it was thought that if Kelly should be tried and convicted as he would have been, it would close the months of accomplices, and there would be no further convictions for murder in the coal regions. On Saturday last, the last day of the second term at which no action had been taken in the case, Kelly came into Court to ask for his discharge under the two term rule. Hon. C. R. Buckalew called the attention of the Court to the matter, and stated that the prosecutor, Captain Linden, had refrained from the prosecution of the case for reasons set forth in an affidavit, which he desired to file. The paper was filed and is as follows:

STATE OF TEXAS, }
LAMAR COUNTY. }

I Robert J. Linden state that the bill found against Manus Cull, alias Daniel Kelly now in Bloomsburg jail, States of Pennsylvania, upon which said Manus Cull alias Daniel Kelly was arrested for the murder of Alexander W. Rea who was murdered on the 17th day of October 1868 in Columbia county State of Pennsylvania, was made at the instance of Hon. P. W. Hughes, Hon. Charles R. Buckalew and John M. Clark Esq., District Attorney of Columbia county State of Pennsylvania for the purpose of holding the said Cull alias Kelly as a witness in the prosecution against Patrick Hester, Patrick Tulley, Peter McHugh, that although a promise was made to Kelly of immunity from trial and conviction, it was the intention of myself and the others concerned in the prosecution, that if he Manus Cull alias Kelly told the whole truth and was instrumental in bringing the other murderers of Rea to justice, that the law should not be enforced against him as participant in the crime; that I, Robert J. Linden am fully convinced and the facts in the case fuel irresistly and truly to the fair upon the trial of Hester, Tully and McHugh, and their conviction and punishment was due to his testimony, and that the purposes of public justice were greatly subserved thereby, and that further or other proceedings against said Cull alias Kelly, are not desired by me, or by those who have been concerned in prosecuting the murderers of Rea either by raising funds therefor, or preparing the case for trial, and would be opposed to the interests of public justice and detection and punishment of crime in the anthracite coal counties of Pennsylvania. I therefore assent to and recommend a discharge of said Cull alias Kelly from custody, and that further prosecution under the recognizance made by me, under the circumstances, and for the objects above mentioned.

R. J. LINDEN.

The above was sworn to by R. J. Linden.

District Attorney R. R. Little then moved for Kelley's discharge with the following remarks.

LITTLE'S REMARKS

The justice's transcript in this case shows that Daniel Kelly was arrested and committed to jail upon the oath of Capt. Linden.

Since I have exercised the duties of my present position I have heard nothing from Mr. Linden in relation to this matter; and from conversations with Mr. Clark, my predecessor, I infer that the great object that Capt. Linden had in view in the arrest of Kelly, was to use him as a witness for the prosecution in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Hester, Tully and McHugh. The Court knows the part which Daniel Kelly acted in that trial and the evidence his testimony threw upon him who confessed to their participation in the murder of Alex. W. Rea when the hope of further life was gone, would now be running at their liberty.

Again in that case, the jury must have believed in order to arrive at the conclusion which they did, the very extraordinary proposition that, in a land which pretends to be governed by law, a number of men, ten in number, assembled in a public place, coolly and deliberately plotted a murder upon one day, and on the morning of the next, carried their design into execution. To permit Daniel Kelly to escape without trial, will, in my opinion give greater terror to the remainder of these criminals who are yet fugitives from justice, as well as being an example to all evil disposed persons of the great risks they run in joining criminal cliques like unto this which committed in Donohue's saloon; but to try and convict him, will have a tendency to deter others from doing what is commonly called "turning states evidence" and so frustrate rather than advance the means for the security of the public mind.

These are the principal reasons, your Honors, why I have not sent a bill of indictment before the grand jury at the present term.

The Court then discharged Kelly with these words:

JUDGE ELWELL'S REMARKS.

If a party is not prosecuted at the second term of court, he is entitled to a discharge under the *habeas corpus* act of 1785.

The case of Daniel Kelley now comes within the rule, this being the second term in which the prosecutor has failed to appear against him and sustain the charge contained in the complaint upon which he was committed. It is probable that the prosecutor has abstained from appearing against Daniel Kelly for the reason that the latter gave important evidence upon the occasion of the several indictments against his accomplices, testifying truly against a number of persons charged with murderous offenses, he probably considered that public justice could be obtained against these co-adjutors in the counties in no other way than from the testimony of some members of the criminal organizations there; he probably knew that a number of persons had been convicted in other counties upon the testimony of accomplices and thought that if the witnesses who thus divulged facts were prosecuted, it would put an end to all further disclosures by accomplices, and so wholly defeat the ends of justice. Under the circumstances, we think the district attorney has pursued a judicious and proper course. There being now nothing pending against Daniel Kelly at this second term, the Court (and we may say we do it cooperating with the action of the prosecutor) discharge Daniel Kelly from further custody for the present; but if under the law, and must, therefore, be discharged.

We may add that, in this disposition of this case, the district-attorney here, the prosecutor, and the Court are only following the precedents which have been set in all this class of cases throughout the commonwealth during the past two or three years.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Columbia County Agricultural Society met in the Court House on the 17th inst., at one o'clock p. m. R. Ikeler was chosen President pro tem. H. M. Vanderslice and Joseph Garrison, Secretaries. A brief discussion ensued in regard to what constitutes membership. Mr. Peacock moved that all persons paying one dollar annually without any other consideration shall be entitled to vote at the annual election, motion carried. On motion the salary of the Secretary was fixed at $100. On motion the salary of the other officers was fixed at $1.50 per day and not to exceed twelve days during the year. On motion the Treasurer shall be also ticket agent and his salary fixed at $75. On motion F. Evans was elected President, M. W. Nuss Secretary. John G. Quick cast the vote for the association. Wm. Peacock Treasurer, Librarian A. P. Young. For Vice President, M. Hartman, S. Pursel, T. D. Strouse, Aaron Smith, Eli Barton, M. C Vance, and A. P. Young were nominated. Hartman, Pursel and Strouse were elected.

For members of Executive Committee, J. G. Quick, J. H. Ikeler, Wesley Bowman, David Demott, Aaron Smith, Chandler Evey, Joseph Fisher, H. A. Schweppenheiser and M. C. Vance were nominated. Quick, Ikeler and Bowman were elected. A. P. Young Chandler Evey and H. H. Bowman were nominated member of the State Board of Agriculture, Evey was elected. Meeting adjourned.

Baby Shows are the fashion now, but as long as mothers continue to nurse their little ones with laudanum or other opiates, they cannot expect their Babies to look bright. If your Baby needs medicine get a good and harmless one such as Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup.

I. O. O. F.

FIFTY FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE GRAND LODGE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—The representatives to the fifty-fifth annual session of the grand lodge of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., assembled in Musical Fund hall, Locust street, above Eighth, this morning, and were called to order shortly after 9 o'clock, by M. W. Grand Master S. P. Bayce, there being present a large number of representatives from all the lodges in the state.

After the transaction of routine business, the annual reports of the M. W. Grand Master and R. W. Grand Secretary were submitted and read. They show that, notwithstanding the general prostration of business throughout the country, the order is at the present time in a flourishing condition; that the order, numerically, has, during the past year, fallen off very little, and that the membership at the present time, throughout the state, numbers 90,000.

The committee on election returns reported the following as the officers of the grand lodge elected to serve during the ensuing year.

M. W. Grand Master—Samuel Haworth, of Philadelphia.

R. W. Deputy Grand Master—John A. Myers, of Pittsburg.

R. W. Grand Warden—Alfred R. Potter, of Philadelphia.

R. W. Grand Secretary—James B. Nicholson of Philadelphia.

R. W. Grand Treasurer—M. Richards Muckle, of Philadelphia.

R. W. Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States—Samuel F. Gwinner, of Bucks county.

The sessions will be held from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 to 5 p. m.

The reports of the grand secretary were submitted. The latter's report states that there are 899 lodges in the state in a working condition, comprising 85,361 members. During the year there was paid for relief of brethren $278,522.32; for relief of widowed families, $14,473.34, and for burying the dead, $71,913.88. Receipts of subordinate lodges during the year, $711,209.05, and assets of the lodges in the state, $2,510,642.82. The sessions will probably last until Thursday, on which day the officers will be installed.

FROM ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Mr. John Stiff, of Scio, Oregon, writes that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured his wife of catarrh, bronchitis, and asthma, after she had been pronounced incurable by physicians. For nearly a quarter of a century Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been acknowledged as the favorite medicine for cold in the head, ozena, and catarrh, while many physicians use it constantly in their practice, depending wholly upon it in this class of affections. We have only space for a few of the many thousand names of those cured, whose letters are on file in Dr. Pierce's office, at the World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. The following are among them:

E. L. Stewart, Carmi, Ill.; R. L. Harper, Anderson, S. C.; J. M. Howard, Choctaw Agency, Miss.; Allen Wood, Cuba, La.; Theodore Jones, Cherry Point City, Ill.; W. S. Scamps, Connarge, Texas; Robt. Martin, Brady, Pa.; Sr. Directress St. Benedict's Academy, St. Mary's, Pa.; Samuel D. Remick, Rockport, Mass.; Thos. J. Bishop, 284 Thirteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Chas. Q. Anderson, Brookville, Pa.; A. P. Jones, Ringgold, La., says, "The remedy is a god-send to the afflicted." Kate T. Wardner, Ravenswood, W. Va.; says, "I owe my life to the remedy." For further particulars see Dr. Pierce's Memorandum Book, which is given away by druggists.

FACTORY FACTS.—Close confinement, careful attention to all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive, liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out doors or use Hop Bitters, made of the purest and best of remedies and especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. None need suffer if they will use them freely. They cost but a trifle See another column.

Bringing Good into Prominence.

We have sometimes wondered what would be the result on the virtue and morality of our community, were the newspaper annals of crime and vice to be supplanted by full records of all the cases of unflinching integrity, noble heroism and disinterested benevolence. It would, indeed, be a truly alarming state of things, did the actual proportion of good and evil in society at large correspond with that presented to us in many of the public prints. We read with startling frequency of petty thefts and large embezzlements, of dishonorable failures and swindling transactions, of intemperance, extravagance and ruin, of slander, faithlessness and oppression, of cowardice, brutality and murder, and a host of other wrongs and miseries that may well make the heart sicken and despair at the social condition thus represented. For a score of such recitals there will be a single brief mention of some courageous deed or generous action, of some life of high resolve or undaunted perseverance or honorable suffering. In private conversation the same preponderence of evil report over good may be observed. If an individual be discussed, it is usually his faults and foibles that are brought into notice, rather than his good points; if a scene be recounted, the impression is heightened by a vivid coloring of the imperfections or absurdities of some one who figured in its Strangely enough, there seems to be an actual preference for exposing the defects of person, manners or character, rather than for bringing to the light whatever beauty, grace or excellence may exist

Whatever may be the cause why evil is thus made prominent, we are happy in the belief that it does not occupy the larger share in human life and conduct. On the contrary the good far outweighs the evil. There is more honesty than cheating, more fidelity than falseness, more kindness than cruelty, more sincerity than hypocriay, more love than hate. The homage of the world is paid to good, not to evil. However much a man may err, it is truth and not error that obtains his reverence. Though he be cowardly, he respects courage; though he be unjust, he honors justice; though he be a slave to passion, he believes in self-control; though he be selfish and grasping, he applauds generosity. Such a tribute to goodness was once paid by a highwayman who assaulted and robbed Miss Dix, that noble philanthropist; upon discovering who it was that he had thus injured, he instantly restored her purse.

It is good and not evil that is venerated and looked up to and longed for by all, both good and bad. No one offers his testimony in favor of wickedness; no one perpetuates the memory of evil-doing. To the true and the noble are all monuments of the world erected, while the false and the mean sink into oblivion. Thus good is ever gaining, while evil loses, one by one, its footholds. The well grounded confidence that right will prevail over wrong, truth over falsehood, virtue over vice, proves the growing preponderance of the former in the life of humanity.

If this be true, surely it is the good, and not the evil, that deserves our emphasis. It is upon the noble traits of mankind, rather than the ignoble, that the mind should dwell. Whatever is constantly brought into view has a tendency to repeat itself. Nothing fosters crime like familiarity with its details, and while some obtain this by association with criminals, a far larger number acquire it through reading and hearing all the minutiæ of wickedness described in language, at first revolting and sickening, but by degrees becoming less and less offensive, till at length the diseased imagination craves the poisonous food. So with all the lesser shades of wrong—they flourish by conspicuousness. By talking freely and continually of evil we sow its seeds in the hearts of the listeners. Constant intercourse with folly will produce a harvest of folly. Nothing kills evil sooner than to banish it from our conversation and thoughts; it has within it the elements of decay, and, when not fostered by artificial means, its tendency is to continual loss of vitality.

On the other hand, if we emphasize wisdom, truth and virtue, we shall promote their growth. If we joyfully recount triumphs of integrity and deeds of generosity if we bring to light the many blossoms of fidelity, gratitude, good-will and self-sacrifice which are hidden from public view; if we unfold the better side of those whom we discuss and disclose their good points that would otherwise be unknown, we shall exert a positive influence in favor of goodness, which will surely hasten its development.—*Ledger.*

The Governor should appoint a time for special thanksgiving. The Pennsylvania Legislature adjourns to-day.

Marriages.

STACKHOUSE—COPE.—On the 9th inst., by Rev A. Brittain, Mr. Joseph Stackhouse of Shicks Mills Valley and Miss Eliza Cope of Summerhill.

HARTMAN—RUTAN.—On the 16th inst., in Bloomsburg, by E. E. Orvis, Gotlieb Hartman of Orange township to Miss Abby A. Rutan of Elishingcreek.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.35
Rye "	.70
Corn, new, "	.50
Oats, "	.32
Flour per barrel	7.50
Cloverseed	
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.20
Eggs	.08
Tallow	.05
Potatoes	.30
Dried Apples	.04
Hams	.11
Sides & Shoulders	.08
Lard, per pound	.09
Hay per ton	10.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	2.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.25 "
No. 6 " "	$ 3.40 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 5.00 "
" Bituminous "	$4 50 "

Business Notices

Summer Hats! Summer Hats!
Just received
A full stock of Straw Goods for Men and Boys at Lowenberg's.

For White goods and Embroideries go to Lutz & Sloan's.

Call at McKinneys for Shoes.

Fine Hernanies and Grenadines at I. W. Hartman's.

I. Bernard keeps all kinds of clocks, watches jewelry and silverware. His watches range in price from $5 upward.

For a Suit of Clothes made up in city style go to Lowenberg's.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

"The Dollar of our Daddies" or the green back will buy the best Ready-made Clothing at Lowenberg's.

Admission free at McKinney's.

For dress Linens and Grass Cloths go to Lutz & Sloan's.

The best 75 cent Black Cashmere ever sold in Bloomsburg at I. W. Hartman's.

White Vests, White Vests,
Linen Vests,
Dusters, Ulsters and Alpaca coats just received at Lowenberg's.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS

at Dillon's Green House, 50 cents per 100; $4 per 1000; $18 per 5000. Plants packed and delivered at the express office at the above prices, or sent by mail when 15 cents per 100 extra is sent to pay postage. Address J. L. Dillon, Florist, Bloomsburg, Pa. may17-2w

For a large and handsome stock of Calicoes go to Lutz & Sloan's.

When you want a Nice Suit
For Summer wear
go to Lowenberg's.

Picture frames of all kinds and sizes always on hand at Cadman's.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

The display of Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, &c., at P. S. Bates' is said by all to be the choicest to be seen in Bloomsburg. Repairing is done by him in the best manner and at the lowest possible rates.

Cadman says he sells he sells Furniture at the lowest rates, and has a large assortment always on hand.

Beautiful Lawns just received at I. W. Hartman's.

For new styles of Dress Goods cheap go to Lutz & Sloan's.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

Crampton's Palm Soap is the best laundry soap in this or any other market. For sale by Jacob H. Maize, may 18-3w

Crampton Brother's Palm soap at Jacob H. Maize's. It is the best. Try it. may 3-18w

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Parasols, the cheapest at I.W. Hartman's.

Try it—Buy it
Palm—Palm—Palm Soap
At Jacob H. Maize's—at Jacob H. Maize's.
may 3-18w

P. S. Bates makes a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, or anything else in his line of business. He always insures a first-class job and is prompt with his work.

Muslins, the best and cheapest at I. W. Hartman's.

Various Causes—Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light and red hair to a rich brown or deep black as may desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action, and removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak or sickly hair, to which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. no.3

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

have stood for 25 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaints. Customers. See Read order, and all derangements of the Liver. Read Sellers Liver Pills to cure of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work. W. m Andrews, Saltsburg, Pa. I can recommend Sellers Liver Pills. They have cured hundreds of doctor's bills.—Thos. Adams. Big family. Kentucky. Price 25c. a Box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. H. B. SELLERS & CO., Props. Pittsburgh, Pa.

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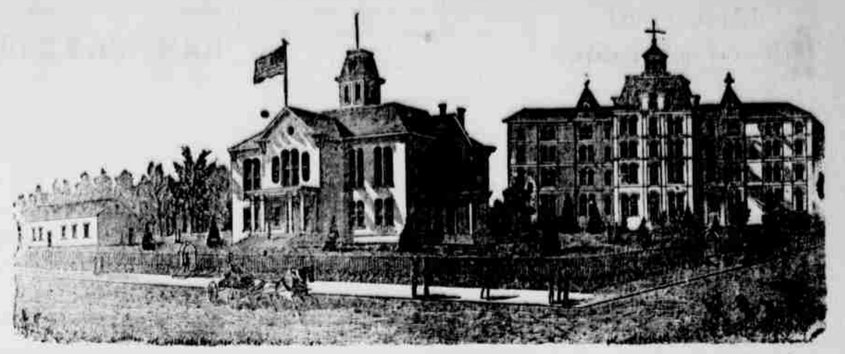

BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:
I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Classical.
Adjunct Courses: I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.
The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and students graduating therein receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding degrees; Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates their attainments, signed by the officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of study prescribed by the state is liberal, as the scientific and classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requires a higher order of citizenship. Our times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this school to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes, —those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving School. For Catalogue, address the Principal.
HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
Sept. 8, '76.

Treasurer's Sale of Unseated Lands in Columbia County, Pa.

By virtue of sundry acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will offer at public sale at the Court House in the Town of Bloomsburg on the

MONDAY OF JUNE A D 1878,

At 10 o'clock a. m., the following described pieces of land, or such part thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of taxes due and unpaid against the same and continue them from day to day as the same may be found necessary.

TERMS OF SALE

The amount of taxes and costs must be paid when the land is struck off, or the sale may be avoided and the property put up and resold.

UNSEATED LANDS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, 1878.

No. Acres.	Warrantee or owners	Twp.	Taxes.
240	Ames Jacob & Losey	Beaver	155 71
83	Breckbill B	do	4 70
2 lots	Beaver Jesse	do	2 42
1	do do Charles	do	80
2	do do Peter	do	3 84
2	do Benjamin	do	3 84
3	do Butt & Unger	do	4 84
400	Columbia coal & iron co	do	22 93
400	do do do	do	22 93
400	do do do	do	22 93
280	do do do	do	16 09
400	do do do	do	22 93
1 lot	Carrow Moulton	do	1 46
1 do	do do	do	41
5 do	Charles Simon Jr	do	4 03
150	Davis Estate sec'dal	do	11 72
91	Fry Geo W	do	5 09
110	Frick B F	do	8 64
3 lots	Hungerford A	do	4 84
3 do	Fry W	do	2 42
209	Graff John	do	42 85
2 lots	Gearhart W m	do	5 75
50	Hunts John Sr	do	5 40
60	Hauck Jonathan	do	12 18
75	Hinderliter Jacob & S	do	9 11
58	Hunts Chas & John	do	5 72
100	" " "	do	5 40
3 lots	Harner & Chester	do	2 87
3 "	Hoffman H G	do	4 03
3 "	Hunt E G	do	2 42
3 "	Hudly Joseph	do	2 94
3 "	Harner & Chester	do	1 42
3 "	Jacobs Frank	do	1 22
1 "	Klein A	do	1 46
3 "	Larence W K	do	5 75
3 "	Lewis Frank	do	1 42
40	Longenberger Nath	do	2 16
76	Morris Daniel	do	5 66
14	Mann & Goat	do	1 42
100	Noyer Geo	do	21 70
148	Nungesser Geo	do	11 34
3 "	Prout Stephen	do	1 22
3 "	Price Clinton	do	4 40
5 "	Patterson J	do	4 03
6 "	Ruthruff Sam & co	do	3 37
3 "	" Samuel	do	1 22
367	Raub J Miller	do	21 87
49	" "	do	2 10
129	" "	do	5 40
222	" "	do	13 23
273	" "	do	14 83
29	" "	do	16 20
50	Shuman John	do	5 40
224	Shuman F L	do	23 69
19	" "	do	2 80
9	" "	do	94
3 "	Tilson George	do	2 42
3 "	Vastine H B	do	1 62
99	Vandycen Cilmanasco	do	2 70
79½	" "	do	5 40
118	" "	do	8 26
54¾	" "	do	3 51
3500	West Buck M'f & T Co	do	158 36
400	Womelsdorf Lefever&Co	do	32 40
400	" "	do	32 40
75	" "	do	2 25
5 "	Wetzel C S	do	97
3 "	Wood Augustus	do	2 42
50	Christman Ann	Benton	10 80
45	Pennington Jesse R	"	9 60
6	Smith Hannah	"	54
1 lot	Parks Amos	Berwick	85
¼ of 280	Appie Paul	Briarcreek	3 86
38	Bowman Jesse	"	7 68
25	Brittain S A J est	"	2 36
210	Bryan Guy	"	8 38
28	Corss W D T est	"	2 36
400	Doty & Pealer	"	11 82
54	Evans Wm L	"	5 94
218	Hendley S est	"	9 18
500	" "	"	8 25
3	Kisner John	"	29
57	Kimble John	"	5 13
6	Parkerson John	"	22
100

Historical.

HISTORY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

MILITARY RECORD.

One Years Service

74th Regiment.

COMPANY A.

Recruited in Columbia county.

Those marked with a * in Wyoming county.

Samuel J Pealer, March 13, 1865, discharged May 8, 1865.

John W Beishline, March 13, 1865, promoted from 1st Lieutenant to Captain July 1, 1865, mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

*John F Miller, March 13, 1865, promoted from 2d to 1st Lieutenant, July 1, 1865, mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

*John Berkler, September 6, 1861, promoted from Sergeant Company K to 2d Lieutenant, July 2, 1865, mustered out with company August 29, 1865. Vet.

William Saunders, March 4, 1865, mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

*Charles B Fisher, March 4, 1865, mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Isaiah Hagenbuch, February 21, 1865, mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Hiram W Brown, February 21, 1865, mustered out with company August 29, 1865.

Robert C Parks, February 21st, 1865, mustered out with company August 28th, 1865.

Fred M Staley, February 17th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Albert Serles, February 17th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

*Walter Moulton, February 17th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

John Lemon, February 17th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Francis W Jones, February 25th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

*Severn B Palmer, March 1, 1865, mustered out with company, August 29th, 1865.

*Nelson Williams, February 7th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

*William Peck, February 7th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1855.

Samuel B Anderson, March 4th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

*Charles W Wood, March 10th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

*Abbott William, discharged by general order May 12th, 1865.

Baers David, March 4th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Blakeley Alex R, March 10th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

*Butters Comfort E, March 10th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Boone Samuel W, March 10th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

*Burlingame A G, March 10th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Buckalew A G, March 10th, 1865, mustered out with company Augusth 29th, 1865.

Bower Jonas M, March 10th, 1868, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Brittain Frank, March 10th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Brines Charles, March 4th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Betz William S, March 4th, 1865, mustered out with compaey August 29th, 1865.

Baker Charles, March 4th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Bean Benjamin F, February 16th, 1865, mustered out with company, August 29th, 1865.

Brown James M, March 10th, 1865, died at Beverly, West Virginia, May 14, 1865.

Cain Philip, February 9th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Cain Michael, February 10th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Case James B, March 4th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Creveling Clark, March 10th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Caden John, March 10th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Campbell William D, March 10th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, e865.

Chromas Nathan, March 10th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Eveland Peter, March 10th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Emory Hervey, March 10th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Fox Lloyd, February 24, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Finley Martin, March 4th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Fowler Miles B, March 4th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Fox George, March 10th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Howey William, February 16th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Herson James, February 16th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Hufnagle George F, February 9th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Hartman David, March 10th, 1865, mustered out with company August 28th, 1875.

Hill Abram, March 10th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Henrie Francis S, March 10th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Herring Alex B, March 10th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Hicks Mahlon B, March 10th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Holligan Patrick, March 10th, 1865, discharged by general order May 29, 1865.

James John C, March 4th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Kelchner E A, March 4th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Kishbauch William, March 10th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Kline John C, March 10th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Lantz John, March 4th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

May Joseph, February 21, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Mummey Israel, February 21, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Miller Cyrus B, March 4th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Miller Joseph B, March 4th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Markle Joseph, March 4th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

*Mellon Jacob F, Febrvary 16th, 1865, discharged by general order May 24, 1865.

*Miller Nathan E, February 16th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

*McNeal Hervey, March 4th, 1865, mustered out with company August 26th 1865.

Oliver Arthur, March 4th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1835.

Oman Henry F, March 4th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Price Wesley R, March 10th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Pohe Stephen, March 10th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

*Rusty Peter, March 4th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

*Ruckey Emanuel, March 4th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Robins Abram V, February 9th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Robins William W, February 27, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865,

Shipman William A, February 21, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Shultz James, February 21, 1865, mustered out with company, August 29th, 1865.

Stiner George P, March 10th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Stahl John W, March 10th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Shaffer Winfield S, March 10, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Sult Alonzo J, February 9th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Swank Wilson, February 9th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

*Thompson James M, March 4th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

*Titus George W, March 4, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Trousue George, March 10, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Trump Charles W, March 4th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Williams John, February 10th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

Wertman Willoughby, March 4th, 1865,

Williams Montgomery, March 10th, 1865, discharged by general order May 24, 1865.

Zimmerman George, March 10th, 1865, mustered out with company August 29th, 1865.

This company was assigned to the Seventy-fourth in March 1865. It was at that time on guard and garrison duty on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, with headquarters at Green Spring. The regiment proceeded thence by rail to Webster, from which place it marched to Beverly. It remained at the last named place on picket and guard duty from April 8 to May 12; when ordered to Clarksburg. Subsequently the headquarters were at Parkersburg, whence it did guard duty along the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It was mustered out of service at Clarksburg, whence it returned to Pittsburg, where it disbanded.

Hydrophobia Cured.

A REMEDY THAT IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULLY USED IN PHILADELPHIA.

I can give some facts which may be of use to somebody saving life. The time between the biting of an animal by a mad dog and showing signs of hydrophobia is not less than nine days, but may be nine months. After the animal has become rabid, a bite or scratch with the teeth upon a person, or slobber coming in contact with a sore or raw place, would produce hydrophobia just as soon as though he had been bitten by a mad dog. Hydrophobia can be prevented, and I will give what is well known to be an infallible remedy, if properly administered for man or beast. A dose for a horse or cow should be about four times as great as for a person. It is not too late to give medicine any time before the spasms come on.

The first dose for a person is 1½ ounces of elecampane root, bruised, put in a pint of new milk, reduced to one-half by boiling, then taken all at one dose in the morning, fasting until afternoon, or at least a very light diet after several hours have elapsed. The second dose same as first, except take two ounces of the root; third dose the same as last, to be taken every other day. Three doses are all that is needed, and there need be no fear. This I know from my own experience, and know of a number of other cases where it has been successful. This is no guesswork. Those persons I allude to were bitten by their own dogs, that had been bitten by rabbid dogs, and were penned up to see if they would go mad. They did go mad and did bite the persons.

This remedy has been used in and about Philadelphia tor forty years and longer, with great success, and is known as the Goodman remedy. I am acquainted with a physician who told me he knew of its use for more than thirty years, but never knew a case that failed where it was properly administered. Among other cases he mentioned one where a number of cows had been bitten by a mad dog. To half of this number they administered this remedy, to the other half not. The latter all died of hydrophobia, while those that took the elecampane and milk showed no sign of that disease.—*Country Gentleman.*

Coffee as a Disinfectant.

Roasted coffee, says the "Homeopathic World," is one of the most powerful means not only of rendering animal and vegetable matter innocuous, but of destroying them, in proof of this the statement is made that a room, in which meat in an advanced degree of decomposition has been kept for some time, was then instantly deprived of all smell on an open coffee roaster being carried through the room, containing a pound of newly roasted coffee; and in another room, effluvium occasioned by the cleaning out of a cesspool, so that sulphurated hydrogen and amonia could be clearly detected, was entirely removed on the employment of three ounces of freshly burnt coffee. Refrigerator sometimes get musty from flesh, fowl, or fish being kept in them too long. remedy for purifying such receptacles, so simple as burnt coffee, can be employed.

THOMAS B. HARTMAN. ALBERT HARTMAN.

HARTMAN BROS.,

DEALERS IN

TEAS, CANNED FRUIT,

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TOBACCO.

SNUFF,

CONFECTIONERY.

Spices of all kinds, Glass & Queensw

FINE GROCERIES,

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April 27, '77-tf

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The GREAT REMEDY for

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts upon the food in the stomach, preventing its being converted into fat. Taken in accordance with directions, it will reduce a fat person from two to five pounds per week.

"Corpulence is not only a disease itself, but the harbinger of others." So wrote Hippocrates two thousand years ago, and what was true then is none the less so to-day.

Sold by druggists, or sent, by express, upon receipt of $1.50. Quarter-dozen $4.00. Address,

BOTANIC MEDICINE CO.,

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May 24, '78.-3m

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GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND

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THE

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stands confessedly at the head of American railways. The track is double the entire length of the line, of steel rails laid on heavy oak ties, which are embedded in a foundation of rock ballast eighteen inches in depth. All bridges are of iron or stone, and built upon the most approved plans. Its passenger cars, while eminently safe and substantial, are at the same time models of comfort and elegance.

THE SAFETY APPLIANCES

in use on this line well illustrate the far-seeing and liberal policy of its management, in accordance with which the utility only of an improvement and not its cost has been the question of consideration. Among many may be noticed

THE BLOCK SYSTEM OF SAFETY SIGNALS,

JANNEY COUPLER, BUFFER and PLATFORM,

THE WHARTON PATENT SWITCH,

AND THE

WESTINGHOUSE AIR-BRAKE,

forming in conjunction with a perfect double track and road-bed a combination of safeguards against accidents which have rendered them practically impossible.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all Express Trains

From New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington,

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WITHOUT CHANGE,

and to all principal points in the far West and South with but one change of cars. Connections are made in Union Depots, and are assured to all important points.

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OF THE

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is admitted to be unsurpassed in the world for grandeur, quality and variety. Superior refreshment facilities are provided. Employees are courteous and attentive, and it is an inevitable result that a trip by the Pennsylvania Railroad is at first

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Tickets for sale at the lowest rates at the Ticket Offices of the Company in all important cities and towns.

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J. E. SHOEMAKER, Pass. Agent Middle Dist., 12 North Third Street, Harrisburg, P.

feb 1, '78-1y

If you are a man of business, weakened by the strain of your duties, avoid stimulants and take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, to restore brain and nerve waste, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are young, and suffering from any indiscretion or disipation, take

HOP BITTERS.

If you are married or single, old or young, suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness, take

HOP BITTERS.

Whoever you are, wherever you are, whenever you feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, take

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Have you dyspepsia, kidney or urinary complaint, disease of the stomach, bowels, blood, liver, or nerves? You will be cured if you take

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If you are simply ailing, are weak and low spirited, try it! Buy it. Insist upon it. Your druggists keeps it.

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It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.

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Patents Secured. march 29, 1878-

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A Valuable property, lying in Franklin township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, on the east branch of Roaring creek. It consists of a beautiful farm of about

120 ACRES,

on which are erected a commodious and comfortable Dwelling House, a large Bank Barn, Cider Press, and all necessary out-buildings. It has growing upon it abundance of excellent fruit, has a well of water at both the dwelling house and barn, and is convenient of access by public roads.

ALSO,

Adjoining and being a part of the same, but will be sold separately if desired, about five acres of the above lands, whereon are erected a large

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with four run of stone, a Dwelling House, a Saw Mill, a Dry Goods Store and Dwelling House, and other improvements, together with the water-power and appurtenances thereto.

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is on the premises. It is within easy reach of Catawissa, Centralia, Ashland, Mount Carmel and other mining towns for market purposes.

The property is bounded by lands of Munson, and Artley, and Sheets, and B. Hower and others. The two described properties will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers. For terms apply to Silas Mordenhall, E. R. Drinker or John G. Freeze, at Bloomsburg, Penn'a. feb. 8, '78-tf

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GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

This Standard External Remedy for Eruptions, Sores and Injuries of the Skin, not only REMOVES FROM THE COMPLEXION ALL BLEMISHES arising from local impurities of the blood and obstruction of the pores, but also those produced by the sun and wind, such as tan and freckles. It renders the CUTICLE MARVELOUSLY CLEAR, SMOOTH and PLIANT, and being a WHOLESOME BEAUTIFIER is far preferable to any cosmetic.

ALL THE REMEDIAL ADVANTAGES OF SULPHUR BATHS are insured BY THE USE OF *Glenn's Sulphur Soap*, which in addition to its purifying effects, remedies and PREVENTS RHEUMATISM and GOUT.

It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

IT DISSOLVES DANDRUFF, prevents baldness, and retards grayness of the hair.

Physicians speak of it in high terms.

Prices—25 and 50 Cents per Cake; per Box (3 Cakes), 60c. and $1.20.

N. B.—The 50 cent cakes are triple the size of those at 25 cents.

"HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE,"

Black or Brown, 50 Cents.

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December 14, 1877-1y

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aug. 17, '77-1y R & C

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april 5, '77-tf

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Patent Inside Bolt Work and Hinged Cap.

NO SAFE COMPLETE WITHOUT IT!!

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dec. 1, 1877-1y

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March 6'74

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Or-Wa-Keeney, Trego Co., Kansas.

April 12 3m.

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April 12 3m.

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sep. 26, '77-tf

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